Financial Management Strategy 2007/08

Report on Outcomes and Performance Reporting Update

Manitoba

2007/08
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT STRATEGY
REPORT ON OUTCOMES

PERFORMANCE
REPORTING UPDATE

Manitoba

REPORT ON OUTCOMES

Budget 2007 set out the first Financial Management Strategy (FMS) for the Province of Manitoba. The annual FMS sets out our government's priorities for financial management, one or more measurable outcomes for each priority area, and objectives for each measurable outcome for the current year and for the future. For 2007/08, the FMS set out five financial management priority areas. This Report demonstrates the government's commitment to enhancing transparency and accountability and provides the public with the opportunity to assess the success of the government's performance by providing the results of the measurable outcome from the original strategy.

These areas, and their related measurable outcomes, and the results of the outcomes are summarized in the chart below.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PRIORITY	MEASURABLE OUTCOMES	2007/08 OUTCOME
Transparency, Accountability and Fiscal Discipline	• Transition to Summary Budgeting and Financial Reporting	✓ The 2007/08 Public Accounts contain the audited statements of the entire Government Reporting Entity (GRE) for the first time
	• Balancing Summary Net Income	✓ The summary net income for 2007/08 was $576 million
	• Maintaining accountability for Core Government program expenditure and revenue	✓ Core revenues exceeded core expenditures by $128 million after a transfer to the Debt Retirement Fund
	• Quarterly financial reporting	✓ The second and third quarter financial reports provided a forecast compared to budget at the summary level
Stable and Affordable Government	• Credit ratings	✓ Standard & Poor's upgraded the credit rating of the Province in 2007 from AA-(positive) to AA(stable)
	• Expenditures as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	✓ The ratio continues to remain stable at 24.8%, down slightly from the 25.3% forecast in the 2007 Budget
	• Addressing the unfunded pension liability	✓ Ongoing strategy is in place. In 2007/08 the government contributed $1.5 billion or 75% of the liability for the Teachers' Retirement Allowances Fund (TRAF)
Managing Debt	• Net Debt to GDP ratio	✓ Ratio declined a further 2.1% to 21.3% in 2007/08 from 23.4% in 2006/07
	• Debt retirement	✓ Ongoing strategy is in place
Infrastructure and Capital Asset Renewal	• Capital investments	✓ Fulfilled commitment to renewal of assets with $1.0 billion invested in new tangible capital assets during the year
Performance Reporting	• Continued development of performance reporting strategy	✓ Established an overall performance reporting strategy

Discussion related to the financial management priority areas, the measurable outcomes and results within each area are presented in this section with descriptive narrative, historical trends, and current and longer-term objectives.

■ PRIORITY AREA: TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND FISCAL DISCIPLINE

Our government continues to improve transparency and accountability. This commitment has been evident over the last few years as we have passed a number of major milestones, including: the achievement of fully GAAP[1] compliant summary financial statements as of March 31, 2005; the transition to Summary Budgeting and continued transition to Summary Reporting in 2007/08; the inclusion of public schools in our summary financial statements for 2007/08; the introduction of a Financial Management Strategy (FMS) requirement in Budget 2007 and this annual report on outcomes in the fall of 2008; the establishment of and adherence to a rigorous general purpose debt repayment regime; and the development of plans to eliminate general purpose debt and pension liabilities.

Our government remains committed to the principles of transparency and accountability and continues to demonstrate fiscal discipline into the future.

Measurable Outcome: Transition to Summary Budgeting and Financial Reporting

Budget 2007 delivered on the government's 2005 commitment to make the transition to summary budgeting and financial reporting in the 2007/08 fiscal year. The Summary Budget presented comprehensive information on how the GRE operates as a whole and what is the total cost of providing programs and services to people in Manitoba. Correspondingly, the year-end financial reporting presented in the Public Accounts for 2007/08 contains audited Financial Statements for the entire GRE. After this report, and following the approval by the Legislature of new balanced budget legislation, the practice of publishing a second set of financial statements for balanced budget legislation purposes will end as the summary financial statements become the primary reporting tool for Public Accounts.

As we move forward, we will continue to refine and improve upon the presentation of the Summary Budget, summary financial statements and Public Accounts.

1 generally accepted accounting principles

Measurable Outcome: Balancing Summary Net Income

The shift to a summary budget presents significant challenges. The GRE is comprised of many organizations operating at arm's length from the government, over which there is not day-to-day control. Given the nature of some of the entities in the GRE, the Summary Budget is more volatile than Core government. In keeping with advice we received from the Office of the Auditor General and a review conducted by Deloitte in 2006, new balanced budget legislation was introduced in the spring of 2008 to support summary budgeting and financial reporting.

The government achieved a net income of $576 million, marking the fourth consecutive year the government has recorded a net income in the summary financial statements. The net income was $401 million higher than stated in Budget 2007 and $247 million higher than forecast in the third quarter financial report.

The government is committed to continuing to balance summary net income into the future, as prescribed by balanced budget legislation.

Measurable Outcome: Maintaining accountability for Core Government program expenditure and revenue

To ensure transparency and accountability, the government continues to report on the allocation of revenues directly under government's control – the Core Government – through the Estimates of Expenditure and Revenue. The government is committed to planning annually for Core expenditures to be fully supported by related Core revenue, including funding advanced by the federal government to support multi-year joint federal-provincial priorities. In 2007/08 Core revenues exceeded Core expenditures by $238 million, before transfers to the Debt Retirement Fund of $110 million and $128 million to the Fiscal Stabilization Fund.

Details on Core government are included in Volume 3 of Public Accounts and information on key performance measures may be found in the annual report for each department.

Measurable Outcome: Quarterly financial reporting

Summary budgeting and reporting requires not only that the annual budget and financial statements (Public Accounts) be tabled on a summary basis, but that all financial reporting, including quarterly financial reporting,

be transitioned to represent the GRE. In addition, to continue to move forward in the application of GAAP our quarterly reporting will also be made consistent with GAAP in subsequent years.

Quarterly financial reporting for 2007/08 included a full year forecast for the GRE in the second and third quarter financial reports and additional details on a summary basis will be integrated into the quarterly reporting beginning in 2008/09. As well, we are on track to complete the transformation of our quarterly reporting by the end of 2009/10.

■ PRIORITY AREA: STABLE AND AFFORDABLE GOVERNMENT

Continuous improvements in the way government operates and delivers services help keep Manitoba programs affordable. Providing affordable public services means using public revenues effectively and efficiently.

Measurable Outcome: Credit Ratings

Manitoba continues to maintain its reputation for fiscal responsibility. The Province's measured approach to balancing the budget, paying down debt and the pension liability, and dealing with the needs in health care and other vital program areas has been acknowledged by credit rating agencies. This performance has been reflected in the credit rating upgrades Manitoba received from Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's over the past five years. In November 2006, Standard & Poor's revised its outlook for Manitoba to positive from stable, and then upgraded the credit rating of the Province in December 2007 from AA-(positive) to AA(stable). This continuous performance reflects our achievements on gradually declining debt burden, robust financial results and financial liquidity.

Credit Rating Agency	2003 Actual	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual
DBRS	A (positive)	A (high)	A (high)	A (high)	A (high)	A (high)
Moody's	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa2	Aa1	Aa1
Standard & Poor's	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA-	AA (positive)	AA (stable)

■ Represents credit rating improvements from prior years.

Notes: As at March 31 (end of fiscal year)
In addition to the rating improvements above, in 2006 DBRS upgraded the Short-term Debt rating to R-1 mid.

Measurable Outcome: Expenditures as a Percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Maintaining a stable and affordable government means managing the growth in spending to meet increasing demands for quality services in areas such as health, education and services for families, while keeping pace with the growth in the provincial economy. An effective measure of appropriate spending is the ratio of total expenditures as a percentage of GDP.

Budget 2007 projected a ratio of 25.3%, continuing a relatively stable trend from prior years. The actual result for 2007/08 is 24.8%, which is lower than budget. Actual results, shown in the table below, range from 24.4% to 25.0% reflecting the stability in the ratio over the last three years.

	2007/08 Actual	2007/08 Budget	2006/07 Actual	2005/06 Actual
	Per cent of GDP			
Core Government Programs	19.1	19.4	19.0	19.3
Other Reporting Entities	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.7
Debt Servicing	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.0
Summary/GRE Expenditures	24.8	25.3	24.4	25.0

Note: Actual numbers for other reporting entities for 2005/06 do not include public schools as this information is not available in GAAP format. The percentage reflected for 2005/06 would increase if public schools information was included.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Addressing the Unfunded Pension Liability

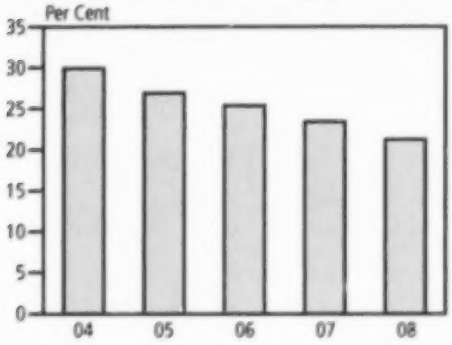
The 2000 Budget introduced a comprehensive approach to address both debt and pension obligations. This plan provided a formula to allocate the debt and pension obligation funding, which is currently set at $110 million per year. In 2001, we started to make payments towards the accumulated liability, and in the 2002 Budget we announced our plan to make current service employer pension contributions for each new employee.

During 2007/08, as indicated in the Budget, the government took further steps to deal with the unfunded pension liability by funding 75% of the employer's liability related to the current Teachers' Retirement Allowances Fund (TRAF).

■ PRIORITY AREA: MANAGING DEBT

Since 2000, there has been a prescribed formula for determining the overall debt retirement allocation for payment of the general purpose debt and the pension liability. This formula requires that funds be set aside annually for both payments and requires increases to the annual payment at least every five years. In 1999/2000 the debt payment made by the province was $75 million. In 2000/01, the payment was increased to $96 million and increased again to $110 million in 2005/06.

Net Debt as a Percentage of GDP



Years ending March 31
Source: Public Accounts, March 31, 2008

Measurable Outcome: Net Debt to GDP Ratio

The Net Debt to GDP ratio is an important indicator of a government's financial position, highlighting the affordability of future government service. Summary net debt represents the difference between the GRE's total liabilities less its financial assets[2] – it reflects the residual liability that must be financed by future revenues. Net debt may grow in absolute terms from time to time, as needed investments in tangible capital assets – assets like the Red River Floodway and highway infrastructure – are made. These investments underpin and support Manitoba's economic performance. It is important therefore to measure changes in net debt against the growth of the economy, as measured by the nominal GDP.

Over the last several years, the Manitoba Government has successfully managed a substantial downward trend in the Net Debt to GDP ratio, lowering the ratio to 21.3% in 2007/08 from 29.6% in 2003/04, while continuously making much needed investments in Manitoba infrastructure. Our government is committed to continuing to reduce net debt to GDP.

Our success in reducing net debt to GDP is reflected in the chart to the side.

Measurable Outcome: Debt Retirement

In 1999, the government established a plan to retire the general purpose debt and to eliminate the pension liability. Over eight years the government has committed more than $814 million to debt retirement and the province's unfunded pension liability.

The government has streamlined debt management, reflected not only in our debt retirement plan, but also in the fact that debt service costs as a percentage of revenue continued to decline. Since 1999/2000 the debt

2 Financial assets are assets such as cash, investments, loans and accounts receivable that could be readily converted to cash.

servicing cost rate has declined by over 50%, from 13.2¢ of every dollar of summary revenue collected to an actual level of 6.6¢ in 2007/08.

The Manitoba Government is committed to continuing to retire debt with the ultimate goal of eliminating the general purpose debt and the remaining unfunded pension liabilities.

■ PRIORITY AREA: INFRASTRUCTURE AND CAPITAL ASSET RENEWAL

Provincial infrastructure is comprised of such tangible capital assets as roads, water control structures, parks and other capital assets including public service buildings, schools and health facilities which serve the public good. Renewal of these capital assets has become a growing priority for most governments and the public in recent years. Inadequate investment in these assets results in deterioration, loss of use and inefficiencies.

Renewal and expansion of these assets has also become increasingly important to the Government of Manitoba in recent years. The government is aware that the renewal will be costly. The insured or replacement value of these tangible capital assets is estimated to be more than $31.0 billion.

Measurable Outcome: Capital Investments

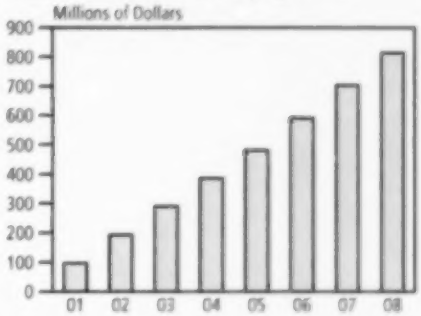
Recognizing the growing infrastructure needs in various sectors, our government is committed to investing in public capital assets such as new or renewed hospitals, colleges, the Red River Floodway Expansion project and Manitoba's highway system.

Work on the expansion of the Red River Floodway continued in 2007/08 with the total estimated cost expected to be $665 million at completion in 2010. This project protects Manitobans from more than $12 billion in potential damages in the event of a major flood. Also, the government's significant commitments to enhance Manitoba's economic opportunities through a ten-year, $4 billion plan to revitalize highways and bridges, started in 2007.

Over $1.0 billion was invested in tangible capital assets in 2007/08, including the major program areas highlighted in the adjoining chart, demonstrating the priority our government places on infrastructure and public asset renewal.

Investments in the major projects still underway will continue beyond 2007/08.

Cumulative Debt Repayment



Year Ended March 31
Source: Manitoba Finance

Infrastructure and Capital Asset Renewal

2007/08 Investments – Major Program Areas

	Actual
	Millions of dollars
Roads & Highways	232
Health Facilities & Equipment	188
Red River Floodway Expansion	156
Public Schools Buildings & Equipment	70
Public Service Buildings	58
Universities & Colleges	46

■ PRIORITY AREA: PERFORMANCE REPORTING

By improving the way government measures and reports to the public on both financial and non-financial performance outcomes, both transparency and accountability are enhanced. Outcomes-based reporting provides information on the actual impacts, benefits or changes experienced as a result of a program or government service.

Measurable Outcome: Continued development of performance reporting strategy

Manitoba is committed to continuing progress on the reporting of performance outcomes. Since 2006, key performance measures have been included in every government department's annual report. Performance reporting information is also included in the annual reports, and various specialized reports, of many other organizations in the GRE.

In 2007/08, our government established eight overall principles to guide departmental and major Crown organizations in performance reporting, and provided more detailed guidelines for government departments. More details on the progress which has been made to date are available in the Performance Reporting Update which follows.

Commitments for the future related to performance reporting include providing a statement of overall government priorities, and reporting regularly on government performance in key areas of non-financial activity, complementing financial performance indicators reported annually in the Public Accounts.

■ SUMMARY

The government is committed to enhancing transparency and accountability of financial reporting. We will continue to report annually on the priority areas and outcomes established in the FMS in order for the public to assess the success of the government's performance.

PERFORMANCE REPORTING UPDATE

PERFORMANCE REPORTING UPDATE

The Manitoba Government is committed to improving the way government measures and reports to the public on both financial and non-financial performance outcomes. Outcomes-based reporting enhances both transparency and accountability by providing information on the actual impacts, benefits or changes experienced as a result of a program or government service.

The first overall Manitoba Government performance report to the public, *Reporting to Manitobans on Performance: 2005 Discussion Document*, was released in June 2005. It focused on four broad categories: economy, people, community, and environment and reported measures in sixteen key areas. It summarized trends and drew upon existing output and outcome information to provide a concrete illustration of what government performance measures could encompass.

In the fall of 2006, for the first time, a set of key performance measures was included in every government department's annual report. Performance reporting information is also included in the regular annual reports, and various specialized reports, of many of the other organizations in the Government Reporting Entity (GRE).

Budget 2007 committed to making further progress to improve performance reporting, beginning with the development of a comprehensive reporting strategy which would include clear principles to help guide departmental and Crown organizations in enhancing their planning and reporting and to encourage increased focus on outcomes.

During 2007/08, Manitoba fulfilled this commitment. The recommendations of national standard setting organizations and the principles adopted by other jurisdictions were reviewed and consultations were held with provincial government departments, major Crown organizations and the Office of the Auditor General. This resulted in the adoption of a set of eight reporting principles which will provide a solid foundation for performance reporting in Manitoba.

The eight Manitoba Reporting Principles are:

1. The organization's public purpose is explained.
2. The organization's priorities relate to overall government priorities.
3. Each organizational priority has objectives and actions to achieve them.
4. Measures are developed with outcomes in mind, focusing on a few critical aspects of performance.

5. Financial and non-financial information are linked.
6. The strategic context for the plan and reported results is discussed.
7. Performance information looks forward and backward in time.
8. Information is clear, relevant, credible and balanced.

The following examples show the range of performance measures currently being reported by organizations within the Manitoba GRE. Additional performance measures can be found in departmental annual reports available at http://www.gov.mb.ca/finance/annual.html.

Your comments on Manitoba's approach to performance reporting are welcome. Please address your comments to: mbperformance@gov.mb.ca.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVEL

Measured by the percent of those surveyed who reported being active, moderately active or inactive.

	1994	2007
Active	19%	28%
Moderately Active	24%	24%
Inactive	51%	46%

Source: The Canadian Community Health Survey.

Physical activity is a significant factor contributing to personal health. Manitoba has worked with regional health authorities, schools, and community organizations to promote and provide options for increasing physical activity including initiatives such as making physical education mandatory for K-12 students and expanding the *in motion* program.

ACCESS TO CANCER RADIATION THERAPY

Measured by the median wait times for patients to commence radiation therapy treatment.

	2002	2008
Median wait time to start radiation therapy treatment	2.1 weeks	1 week

Source: CancerCare Manitoba. Figures are reported as of April of the year shown.

It is important to provide timely access to treatment services. In 2003, Manitoba signed on to a national health accord with provincial and federal governments to improve services and reduce wait times in five key areas, including cancer radiation treatment. Manitoba continues to demonstrate success in reducing wait times and exceeds the National Benchmark for radiation therapy of 4 weeks.

More information on wait times can be found at http://www.gov.mb.ca/health/waittime.

NUMBER OF DOCTORS AND NURSES

Measured by the total number of physicians and nurses practicing in Manitoba.

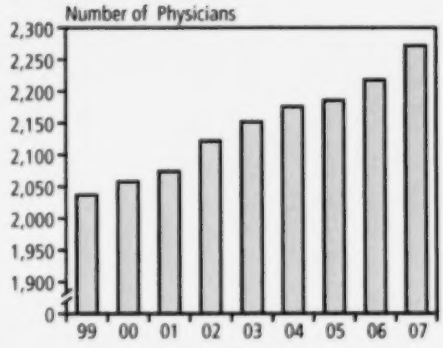
	1999	2007
Physicians	2,037	2,272
Nurses	14,092	15,881

Source: Manitoba College of Physicians; Colleges of Registered Nurses of Manitoba, Registered Psychiatric Nurses of Manitoba and Licensed Practical Nurses of Manitoba.

The number of health professionals such as doctors and nurses is an important indicator of the service levels of Manitoba's health system. Across the country and around the world, heath care systems face a shortage of professionals that threaten to impact care and wait times. Factors such as compensation and global competition for these professionals affect Manitoba's ability to recruit and retain doctors and nurses.

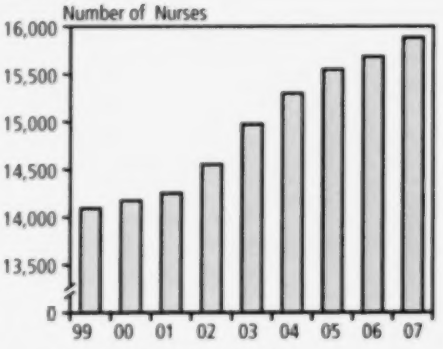
Manitoba has seen the number of doctors and nurses increase since 1999. Manitoba continues to develop its programs to recruit foreign trained doctors, expand the number training spaces for doctors and nurses in the province and provide incentives to stay and practice in Manitoba.

Doctors in Manitoba



Source: The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Manitoba Annual Reports

Active Practising Nurses in Manitoba



Sources: Annual Reports of the College of Registered Nurses; College of Registered Psychiatric Nurses; College of Licensed Practical Nurses

PROTECTED LANDS

Measured by hectares of protected land in Manitoba.

	1989/90	2007/08
Hectares	350,000	5.4 million

Source: Manitoba Conservation.

Protected areas help to ensure conservation of biodiversity, maintain natural cycles, provide pristine areas, and preserve land for Aboriginal people to maintain their traditional activities. Manitoba works with First Nations, Aboriginal communities, and other stakeholders in efforts to help complete the network of protected areas. Currently 5.4 million hectares or 8.4% of Manitoba is protected – a significant increase since 1990. This includes two national parks, 21 ecological reserves, 44 provincial parks and park reserves, all or parts of 46 wildlife management areas, two areas designated under the Forest Act, and various parcels of conservation agency-owned private land.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Measured by the Carbon Dioxide Equivalent (CO_2e), an internationally accepted measure that expresses the amount of global warming of greenhouse gases (GHGs).

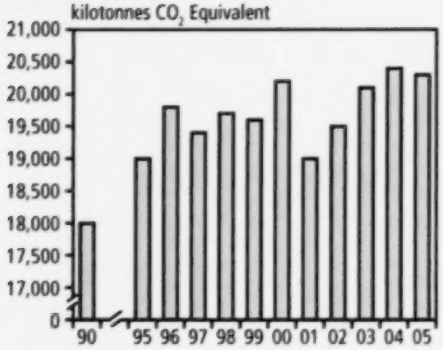
	2000	2005
CO_2e	20.2 Megatonnes	20.3 Megatonnes

Source: Environment Canada, National Inventory Report, 1990-2005: Greenhouse Gas Sources and Sinks in Canada.

Climate change due to greenhouse gas emissions has the potential to dramatically alter our planet. If we are to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, all levels of government will need to work with citizens, the business community and our neighbouring jurisdictions. Manitoba has one of the lowest rates of greenhouse gas emissions in Canada, and the lowest among the western Canadian provinces. Since the 1990s, Manitoba's emissions have increased slightly due to increased economic activity, however recent Environment Canada reports show a reduction from Manitoba's single point sources of emissions of 400,000 tonnes putting current total emissions at 19.9 MTs.

Manitoba was the first jurisdiction in Canada to reflect the Kyoto targets in legislation with targeted reductions of 6% below 1990 levels by 2012.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Source:Environment Canada

LAKE WINNIPEG WATER QUALITY

Measured by the total nitrogen and total phosphorous levels in the south basin, narrows, and north basin of Lake Winnipeg.

	1992	1999	2007
South Basin			
Nitrogen	.475 mg/L	.661 mg/L	.867 mg/L
Phosphorous	.069 mg/L	.093 mg/L	.153 mg/L
Narrows			
Nitrogen	.458 mg/L	.623 mg/L	.756 mg/L
Phosphorous	.047 mg/L	.086 mg/L	.107 mg/L
North Basin			
Nitrogen	.403 mg/L	.677 mg/L	.545 mg/L
Phosphorous	.035 mg/L	.038 mg/L	.054 mg/L

Source: Manitoba Water Stewardship.

Excessive loading of nitrogen and phosphorus to Lake Winnipeg is causing gradual changes in water quality and the lake's biological communities.

Following the completion of major studies showing that the loading of nitrogen and phosphorus to Lake Winnipeg has been increasing steadily since the 1970s, the province launched the Lake Winnipeg Action Plan in 2003. The Plan commits to reduce nitrogen and phosphorus loads to Lake Winnipeg to pre-1970 levels. The Plan recognizes that nutrients are contributed by virtually all of our activities throughout the watershed and that reductions will occur over the long term with efforts across multiple sectors. One of the first steps under the Lake Winnipeg Action Plan was the establishment of the Lake Winnipeg Stewardship Board.

WATER QUALITY

Measured by the Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment's Water Quality Index.

	1992	2006
Prairie Ecozone	79	74
Boreal Plains	81	83
Boreal Shield Ecozone	95	94

Source: Canadian Council of Ministers of Environment.

Water is one of our most important natural resources and its stewardship is a responsibility we all share. The Water Quality Index compares a number of

important water quality parameters such as nitrogen and phosphorus, salts, trace metals, bacteria and dissolved oxygen against established standards, objectives, or guidelines. When compared over time, the Index provides a useful indicator of how water quality may be changing. The Water Quality Index ranges between 0 and 100 with 0 indicating that water quality is poor and 100 indicating that water quality is excellent.

The Index has been measured at 40 to 50 rivers, lakes, and streams across Manitoba since 1992 including water bodies located in the Prairie, Boreal Plains, and Boreal Shield Ecozones.

ENROLMENT

Measured by the number of students enrolled in universities and colleges.

	1999/00	2007/08
University (Total)	30,665	40, 310
	1999/00	2006/07
College (Total)	11,049	15,212

Source: Council on Post-Secondary Education.

Education is strongly correlated with economic and social benefits for individuals and society. Recent estimates by Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC) indicate that in the future, 70% of all new jobs will require some sort of post-secondary education and 25% will require a university degree. Enrolment in university, college, adult learning centres and literacy programming is a key measure of access to learning opportunities.

Enrolment numbers are affected by factors such as age, income, mobility of the population, and number of spaces available.

PREPARATION FOR SKILLED EMPLOYMENT

Measured by the number of active apprentices.

	1999	2007/08
Active apprentices	3,704	6,389

Source: Manitoba Competitiveness, Training and Trade.

Skills training programs and activities are key elements in response to the increasing demand for skilled workers and continued growth of the economy. The Apprenticeship Program coordinates the training system

that delivers workplace-based skills and technical training, leading to journeyperson certification.

NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS

Measured by the number of police officers per capita in Manitoba as compared to other provinces.

	2000	2007
Number of Police Officers per capita (per 100,000)	187 2nd highest among provinces	204 2nd highest among provinces

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada).

Adequate policing services are an important factor in ensuring Manitobans are protected. Manitoba has been one of the leaders among the provinces in the number of police officers per capita.

CRIME

Measured by property and violent crime rates (per 100,000).

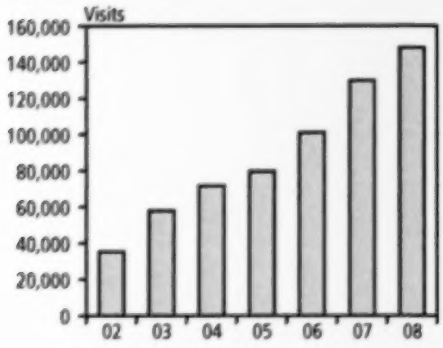
	1993	2007
Violent Crime Rate (per 100,000)	1,617	1,513
Property Crime Rate (per 100,000)	6,207	4,407

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada).

The rate of crime is an important indicator of safe communities and a responsibility of multiple partners including the federal government and the justice system. However these statistics should be approached with caution. Factors such as the justice system's ability to identify, report and deal with certain types of crimes have an ability to affect statistics.

Manitoba continues to address the changing nature of crime including supporting programs such as Cybertip.ca which tackles online child sexual exploitation and working with Manitoba Public Insurance (MPI), police and other partners to tackle auto theft. Programs such as the Immobilizer Incentive Strategy and the Winnipeg Auto Theft Suppression Strategy are showing results. By the end of the 2007 fiscal year, nearly 100,000 immobilizers had been installed in Manitoba. Auto thefts dropped from 10,600 in 2004/05 to 6,131 in 2007/08.

Lighthouse Visits



Source:Manitoba Justice
Fiscal years ending March 31

INCREASE IN YOUTH SERVICES

Measured by the number of visits to Lighthouses in the province.

	2001/02	2007/08
Number of Lighthouse visits	35,411	148,033

Source: Manitoba Justice.

Lighthouses were launched in 2001/02 as a community based crime prevention program designed to develop partnerships among youth, police, Justice personnel, and the community in order to promote opportunities for youth to get involved in pro-social, recreational and crime prevention activities.

WORKPLACE SAFETY

Measured by time-loss injury rate (claims for workers covered by Worker's Compensation).

	1999/00	2007/08
Time-loss injury rate (per 100)	5.6	4.2

Source: Manitoba Labour and Immigration.

Measuring trends in workplace safety can provide valuable information that contributes to ensuring safe communities.

Through the efforts of Manitoba Labour and Immigration, the Workers Compensation Board and other stakeholders, the time-loss injury rate has been reduced from 5.6 per 100 workers in 1999/2000 to an estimated 4.2 per 100 workers in 2007/08. The trend of decreasing time lost to workplace injuries is expected to continue as Manitoba moves towards the goal of reducing time-loss injuries to 3.5 per 100 workers.

PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME

Measured by annual percentage change in the personal disposable income per capita of Manitobans.

	1999	2007
Personal disposable income per capita	2.8%	4.5%

Source: Manitoba Bureau of Statistics.

Personal disposable income is an important indicator of economic well-being. In 2007 labour income grew 7.1%, the highest rate in 23 years and the sixth consecutive year above 4%. Per capita disposable income grew by 4.5%, its third strongest level in 17 years.

INCOME TAXES

Measured by comparing income tax paid by a family of four, single earner, homeowner, $60,000 income.

	1999	2008
Provincial tax	$6,625	$4,647

Source: Manitoba Advantage, 1999 and 2008

Income taxes, in combination with other standard of living indicators, help to assess the affordability of Manitoba. Since 1999, income taxes have been reduced every year which has resulted in Manitoba having the second lowest combined taxes and living costs in the country for a single-earner family of four earning $60,000.

SMALL BUSINESS TAXES

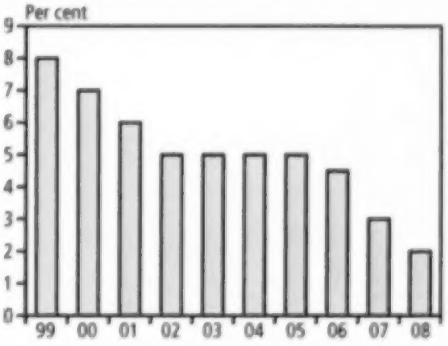
Measured by the Small Business Income Tax Rate.

	1999	2008
Small Business Income Tax Rate	8%	2%

Source: Manitoba Finance.

Small businesses are major employers in the province and maintaining an affordable tax structure is important in helping small businesses succeed. Since 1999, Manitoba has continued to reduce the small business tax rate. The rate will drop to 1% in January, 2009.

Small Business Tax Rate



Source:Manitoba Finance

INVESTMENT IN MANITOBA

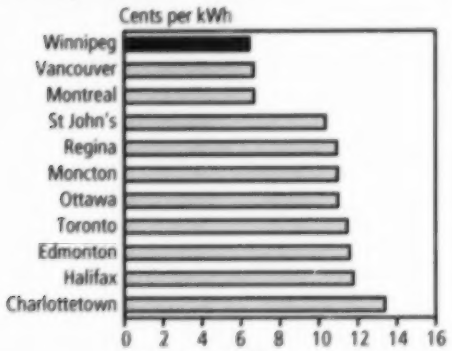
Measured by the total amount of public and private capital investment annually in Manitoba.

	1999	2007
Capital investment	$5,158.5 million	$9,152.3 million

Source: Statistics Canada.

The level of capital investment growth is an indicator of Manitoba's underlying economic stability. In the last two years, Manitoba has been a national leader in capital investment.

Residential Electricity Prices in Major Cities, 2007



Source:Hydro Quebec

ELECTRICITY RATES

Measured by the average price for electricity for residential customers in cents per kilowatt hour (comparison of major cities).

	2003 (May 1)	2007 (April 1)
Electricity price (cents/kWh)	5.89 Lowest in Canada	6.44 Lowest in Canada

Source: Hydro Quebec, Comparison of Electricity Prices in Major North American Cities, 2003 and 2007.

Manitoba is blessed with an abundance of clean, low cost energy and is committed to developing that energy for the betterment of Manitobans. Manitoba Hydro generates 98% of its electricity from clean, reliable water power which allows the electricity rates to be among the most affordable in Canada. Low rates help preserve affordability for Manitoba families and businesses and make Manitoba a more attractive place to live.

GEOTHERMAL INSTALLATIONS

Measured by the number of total geothermal installations in Manitoba.

	1999	2007
Geothermal installations	180	929

Source: Manitoba Science, Technology, Energy and Mines. Estimates based on market studies and industry distributor surveys.

Tapping its potential for geothermal energy will help Manitoba reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve its Kyoto targets.

Manitoba Hydro offers homeowners low-interest loans to assist with the cost of installing geothermal heat pumps. Since 2000, Manitoba has quadrupled its annual rate of heat pump installations; has trained over half of Canada's heat pump installers; and has been recognized as a national leader in the adoption of geothermal technology. Manitoba's domestic geothermal heat pump industry has grown from $3 million to $30 million annually, during the same period.

POWER SMART PARTICIPATION

Measured by the number of residential, commercial and industrial customers participating in the Power Smart program.

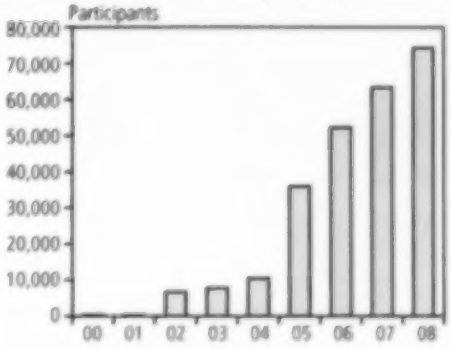
	1999/00	2007/08
Power Smart participants	295	74,300

Source: Manitoba Hydro.

Power Smart is an energy conservation strategy designed to assist customers in using energy more efficiently. Its objective is to meet energy needs through efficiency improvements rather than through new sources of generation.

Power Smart initiatives promote a wide variety of energy efficient products, services and programs, which deliver energy savings to Manitobans.

Power Smart Participation



Source: Manitoba Hydro
Fiscal years ending March 31

WELL-BEING OF ABORIGINAL PEOPLE

Measured by the difference between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal median income for individuals age 15 and over.

	1996	2006
Aboriginal Median Income	$11,658	$15,246
Non-Aboriginal Median Income	$21,869	$25,614

Source: Statistics Canada Census. Figures have been adjusted to 2005 dollars.

Economic success as measured by income directly affects the standard of living and general level of well-being of individuals and families. The difference in median income levels provides one indicator of the relative well-being of Aboriginal people in Manitoba.

From 1996 to 2006, the median Aboriginal income grew from 53% of the non-Aboriginal median income to 60%, although the absolute dollar value of the income gap had increased slightly. Educational attainment, employment rates, housing, and health status all have the potential to impact the relative income of Aboriginal people. This disparity remains a concern across the country and the Province continues to work with the federal government and Manitoba First Nations and Metis to "close the gap" between the general socio-economic status of Aboriginal people and non-Aboriginal people.

AVAILABILITY OF CHILD CARE

Measured by the percent of children age 12 and under for whom there are regulated child care spaces.

	2000/01	2007/08
Regulated child care spaces as a percentage of children 0-12	13.0%	15.6%

Source: Manitoba Family Services and Housing.

The availability of regulated child care spaces is a key indicator of how Manitoba is progressing in providing support for children, families and communities. Since 1999, the Province has provided new funding for over 7,160 spaces.

IMMIGRATION

Measured by annual immigrant landings per calendar year.

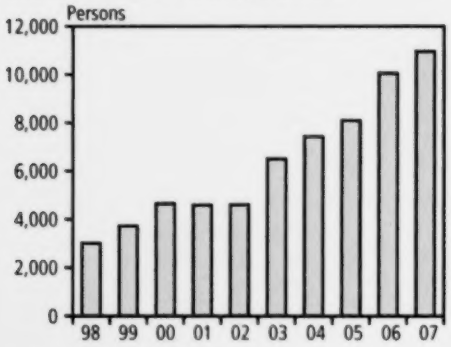
	1998	2007
Immigrant Landings (per year)	3,014	10,955

Source: Manitoba Labour and Immigration.

Immigration is a key component of the government's approach to labour market and economic development and is integral to Manitoba's population growth and prosperity. In 2003, Manitoba committed to attracting 10,000 immigrants annually by 2006 and set a target in 2007 to attract 20,000 immigrants annually over the next decade.

From 1998 to 2006 the number of immigrants to Manitoba more than tripled. Especially significant was the period from 2002 to 2003 when there was a 40% increase.

International Immigration



Source: Statistics Canada

WELL-BEING OF CHILDREN

Well-being of children as measured by the Early Development Instrument (average score out of 10).

	2005/06	2006/07
Physical health and well-being	8.75	8.78
Social competence	8.32	8.36
Emotional maturity	7.94	7.97
Language and thinking skills	8.11	8.21
Communication skills and general knowledge	7.57	7.64

Source: Healthy Child Manitoba.

Establishing a strong foundation for children before they start school is important for successful lifelong health and learning, and future prosperity. The Early Development Instrument (EDI) measures readiness for school. It measures five areas of early childhood development: physical health and well-being, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive development, communication skills and general knowledge. Readiness for school is influenced by the factors that shape the early years, including family functioning, parenting styles, neighbourhood safety, community support, and socio-economic factors. EDI results are a reflection of the strengths and needs of children's communities.

Manitoba's EDI results rose in all categories from 2005/06. However, Manitoba ranked below the national average in 3 of 5 areas.

Through Healthy Child Manitoba and the Healthy Child Committee of Cabinet, the Province continues to support initiatives such as Healthy Baby and the Positive Parenting Program which work to support families and help children reach their potential.

MANITOBA'S ARTS AND CULTURAL INDUSTRY

Measured by the value of film production activity in Manitoba.

	2000/01	2007/08
Value of film production activity in Manitoba	Just over $50 million	$123.4 million

Source: Manitoba Film & Sound Recording Development Corporation.

The film industry generates high levels of employment in relation to the dollars invested, raises Manitoba's national and international profile, and attracts off-shore investment into the province. Film production activity is impacted by factors such as the value of the Canadian dollar and the state of the American and Canadian film industries.

RURAL ECONOMY

The progress towards building or maintaining vibrant rural communities as measured by the rural/small town labour force.

	2001	2007
Rural/small town labour force	229,800	246,700
Unemployment rate	4.6%	3.8%

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Rural Manitoba.

Vibrant rural communities are important to Manitoba, and the ability of Manitobans to find off-farm employment in rural areas or smaller towns is one of the determinants of whether these communities can maintain their population base.